Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1399.] FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Savannah,

THE SHIP
SWIFT PACKET,
Joseph Glenn, Master,

INtended as a conſtant trader, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed—is handſomely accommodated for paſſengers and ſails well. For Freight or Paſſage apply to N. & J. FRAZIER, No. 95 ſouth Front-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale, received by the ſaid ſhip, 140 whole and 60 half-tierces Georgia RICE, new and of prime quality.

February 28 §2w

For Hamburgh,

The fine faſt-ſailing ſhip
FAVORITE,
John Thompſon, Maſter,

JUST coppered, and in complete order, and is now loading. A conſiderable part of her cargo is engaged, has good accommodations for paſſengers, and intended to ſail in the courſe of this month.—For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, at Bright's wharf, or to

JEREMIAH WARDER,
No. 12 north Third ſtreet.

February 15 mw&f2w

For Amſterdam,

The faſt-ſailing cedar and live oak
ſhip Amiable,
D. C. Tillinghaſt, Maſter,

JUST graved and in compleat order, and is now taking in, and intended to ſail in all this month, a great part of her cargo being ready to go on board, has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter, on board, at Bright's wharf, or to

JEREMIAH WARDER,
No. 12 South Third ſtreet.

February 15 mw&f2w

For Rotterdam,

THE SHIP
FAME,
Edward Jones, Maſter,

HAVING the greateſt part of her cargo engaged, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the captain on board, or to

JOSEPH SIMS.

February 22 mw&f tf

For Sale,

A GRAND, PATENT, HARPSICHORD
PIANO FORTE,

ENtirely new, and one of the beſt ever imported into this country. Enquire at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

March 1 §

For Sale,

A Quantity of Excellent
Turks-Iſland SALT,
Aud a few hogſheads
3d and 4th proof RUM.

Enquire of
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

February 17 6

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spaniſh Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

Mr. Pickering's Letter.

This Day Publiſhed,
AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,
Price three eights of a Dollar.

THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic.

February 9.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Woman who can be well recommended for honeſty, ſobriety, and good temper. She wiſhes to engage as chambermaid, or ſempſtreſs for low wages on condition ſhe may retain a young child with her. Enquire at No. 58 South Front ſtreet.

February 16 d

The Stockholders

OF the Pennſylvania Population Company are requeſted to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth ſtreet, on Saturday, the 4th of March next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the proceedings of the company and of making further aſſeſſments on the ſhares, agreeably to the 20th article of the Conſtitution.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Sec.

Feb. 27 §tM4

Juſt Arrived,

In Brig NANCY, ROBERT TATE, Maſter,
A Cargo of SUGAR & COFFEE,
FOR SALE BY,
F. COPPINGER,
No. 221, South Front-Street.
WHO HAS ALSO ON HAND,
Malabar PEPPER in Caſks,
23,000 wt. Surat COTTON,
4,000 lb. Iſle of France INDIGO.

February 27. 3ot.

HORSES.

SUNDRY good Horſes for ſale, ſuitable either for carriage or team. Alſo, a neat, new, light Kittereene, with horizontal ſprings, fit for travelling.

Apply at No. 177 Market-ſtreet.

March 1 4t

COFFEE,

Of the firſt quality, in hhds. bags and barrels, entitled to the Drawback, for ſale by

Ezekiel Hall,

March 1—§6t No. 42 north Water-ſtreet.

Loſt, this day,

BETWEEN No. 134, Market Street, and the New-Theatre, a Hundred Dollar Baltimore Branch Bank Note. Whoever has fonnd, and will return it to the ſubſcriber ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL.

March 1. §.

A genteel new 3-ſtory BRICK HOUSE,

FOR SALE,

Situate in 5th, above Spruce-ſtreet—Poſſeſſion may be had the beginning of April next.

Apply at No. 109, Spruce-ſtreet.

Feb. 28. d2w.

James Brown,

At No. 119 South Second-ſtreet,

HAS juſt received per the brig Peggy, capt. Hardy, from Amſterdam, a ſmall invoice of DUTCH GOODS, conſiſting of

Ticklenburgs
Flaxen linen Oznaburgs
Coffee-Mills, No. 0 to 4
Straw knives
Scythes 10 hands long—and
Glaſs tumblers aſſorted

Which he will ſell on good terms by the package,

Alſo on hand,

A few Quarter-caſks Malaga WINE, and
500 Gallons Spirits Turpentine.

February 23 §

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.
Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carret	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Graſs, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.
With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

NOTICE.

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore advertiſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of MARCH next, if not ſooner ſold.

January 4 §

Notice.

THE ELEPHANT will leave town poſitively early in March.

Admittance—one quarter of a dollar.
Children—half price.

N. B. An ELEPHANT TOOTH weighing 54 pounds to be ſold. Enqsire at the place where the Elephant is kept.

Feb. 20. d

Wanted,

A NURSE, to attend a ſick Lady, a few miles from this city :—a perſon well recommended, will be immediately employed, and liberally rewarded. For information enquire of the Editor of this Paper.

February 24 §3t

FOR SALE,

By the Subſcriber, at his Compting-houſe, No. 89, South Third-ſtreet,

A QUANTITY OF
Pepper, entitled to drawback
Corſica Wine in pipes
Swedes Iron
Sherry Wine, beſt I H—50 boxes Caſtile Soap
New-England Rum
Sweet-Oil—Beef—and 130 kegs of Butter
22 caſks of London Porter and
Several ſmall invoices of Dry Goods, &c. &c.

SAMUEL BRECK, Jun.

March 1 wm&ſ6t

Two or Three Gentlemen

May be accommodated with genteel BOARD and LODGING, by applying at No. 59 Lombard ſtreet.

March 1 wfm3t

Pennſylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share-Holders, that a further aſſeſſment of ſix dollars is levied on each ſhare, which they are requeſted to pay to the Treaſurer, at the Company's office, No. 53 north Fourth-ſtreet, on or before the 5th inſtant.

They are further informed, that on neglecting or refuſing to pay the ſame, the ſeveral forfeitures directed by the Conſtitution, will be exacted. By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Treaſurer.

March 1 2—4t

THE holders of Robert Morris and John Nicholſon's notes and acceptances, depoſited as collateral ſecurities, for the engagements of Edward Fox and James Greenleaf, are requeſted to

TAKE NOTICE

That the ſubſcribers, at the requeſt and by the authority of the holders of near nine tenths of the amount of the paper above alluded to, have received from George Simpſon, Eſq an aſſignment of the truſt under which the ſaid notes and acceptances are ſecured, together with all the deeds and obligations thereunto attached—therefore any application for ſale of any part of ſaid property is to be made to

THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
HENRY PRATT,
JOHN MILLER, jun.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

March 2.

Juſt Publiſhed,
AND TO BE SOLD BY THE BOOKSELLERS,
THE SPEECH
Of JOSEPH H. FLEMING, of Philadelphia,

In the LYCEUM, or ſociety for free debate, at Mr. Poor's ſchool-houſe, on Wedneſday evening, February 8, on the Queſtion "Whether a Repreſentative in a free government, is bound to act by the will of his conſtituents, legally had, or by his own judgment. Feb. 27 mwf3t

A Houſe and Lot.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, in a good neighbourhood, and pleaſant ſituation; it is the ſecond Houſe eaſt of 5th ſtreet, of that handſome row of new buildings, now near finiſhing, ſituate on Arch, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets; and is about twenty feet front and forty-two feet deep: the Lot is about eighty feet deep, more or leſs: and above the height of the firſt ſtory has a pleaſant opening to the South, of perhaps three hundred feet more. Poſſeſſion may be had about the 1ſt of April or May next.

Terms are, three thouſand dollars to be paid on receiving the title, and the reſidue if deſired may remain for ſeven years on ſecurity and intereſt—or *VACANT LOTS* ſituate on Arch ſtreet, any where between Front and Twelfth ſtreets, will be taken in payment, either in part or for the whole amount of the purchaſe; according to their value at liberal rates.

For further particulars, pleaſe to apply at the Counting Houſe of the Subſcriber, Arch-ſtreet, No. 146, any morning, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM SANSOM.

February 21 §tM4

Pennſylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch Share-holders as as have not paid their aſſeſſments on their ſhares—to pay the ſame immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the ſame within thirty days from the 4th of February, inſtant, the ſeveral forfeitures will be ſtrictly exacted, in conformity to the 21ſt article of aſſociation.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.

Feb. 2. 4— §30

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No 119 Cheſnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795,—

Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be be made up.

February 22 §

This day is publiſhed,

By William Cobbet, in three large octavo volumes,
A Defence of the Conſtitutions of Government of the United States of America,
Againſt the attack of M. Turgot, in his letter to Dr. Price, dated the twenty ſecond day of March, 1778,
By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.
Preſident of the United States.

Embelliſhed with a ſtriking Likeneſs of the author, elegantly engraved by *Smither*—from an original portrait by *Copley*.

February 23—§3w

Red Clover Seed.

Freſh red Clover Seed of the beſt quality, in bags of 5 buſhels each

Madeira wine in pipes, fit for immediate uſe
Teneriffe wine in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks
Ditto do. of firſt quality, for the uſe of private families
Coffee in hogſheads
Jamaica ſpirits
Connecticut ſoap in ſmall boxes
Window glaſs and Spaniſh ſegars, and
Two trunks of hats patent, plain and ribbed ſilk and cotton hoſiery, for ſale by

JOHN CRAIG.

February 1. wfi&mtf

FOR SALE, BY
Philip Nicklin & Co.

IMPERIAL and Hyſon } TEAS
17 Tubs Quickſilver
2 Cheſts Bandanno Handkerchiefs
A few cheſts Manchester Goods, well aſſorted in Corduroys, Thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 Trunks black Sewing Silk
180 Crates Queen's Ware, well aſſorted
10 Tons Sheet Lead
Nails aſſorted flat and ſharp points
London Partiular, India Market } Madeira wine in pipes and hogſheads
40 Pipes and 10 Hogſheads Teneriffe Wine
10 Hogſheads choice Port Wine
7 Tierces Snake-Root
26 Caſks yellow Paint
9 Boxes and 12 Bundles writing Slates
1 Box Ink Stands and Note Preſſes
14 Bales Sail Canvaſs aſſorted, No. 1 to 8

February 11. mw&ftf

MRS. *GRATTAN,*

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Coſſaes
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckaback Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/3
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

Waſhington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from the Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,		20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raiſed for the Canal,			26,250
			175,000
5850 Prizes,			
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

Robert Smith & Co.

No. 58 South Front-ſtreet,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A Quantity of Long Nankeens,
ALSO,
An aſſortment of INDIA GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE,
Bandanno
Pullicates
Black and colored Perſians
Gurrahs
Punjams
Baftaes,
Coſſaes
Humhums, &c. together with
A general aſſortment of European Goods
Suitable for the enſuing ſeaſon.

February 20 mw&f3w

A Black Boy.

TO BE SOLD, the time of a ſmart, active Black Boy, who has about ſixteen years to ſerve. Enquire at No. 111 Cheſnut ſtreet.

February 23 §

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL ſituated, laying on and between Marſh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennſylvania, in four ſeparate Patents. For terms of ſale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-ſtreet.

January 26. mwftf

CAMILLA,

Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoreſs of Evelina and Cecilia, to be compriſed in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handſome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, ſtitched in blue paper, is intended to be publiſhed every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the firſt and ſecond are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subſcriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miſs Burney) the celebrated authoreſs of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels ſhe has already acquired in the literary world. The ſtrength of imagination and elegance of ſtyle, diſplayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will ſufficiently recommend to every reader of taſte and judgment, the peruſal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having peruſed this intereſting publication, preſented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thouſand pounds ſterling, as a teſtimony of her approbation of the work.

January 25 mwf

LANDING,

AT Walnut-ſtreet wharf, from on board the ſhip Peggy, captain Elliott, from Bourdeaux,

VIN DE GRAVE, or White Claret, in Hhds and Qr. Caſks
RED CLARET, in Hhds
Ditto in caſes of 24 and 30 bottles each
Green and Souchong TEAS, in quarter cheſts

For ſale by

Rundle & Leech,
No. 9 Walnut-ſtreet.

February 6 mwſtf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, to ſupply the defect in my title to a lot of ground ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, containing in breadth 20 feet and in length 56 feet, bounded northward and weſtward by ground of the ſubſcriber, ſouthward by ground of Edward Shippen, and eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet; occaſioned by the loſs of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Mollyneux. All perſons concerned are required to appear before the Juſtices of the ſaid Court at the City Hall in the city of Phiadelphia, on the third Monday in March next, to make their anſwer to the bill of the ſubſcriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, Eſq. prothonotary of ſaid court. WILLIAM SHIPPEN, JUN.

February 24 §3w

FOR SALE,

At WHITESIDES'S TEA-Warehouſe,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, } Freſh Teas. { Hyſon Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

New Theatre.

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 3,
Will be presented, a Tragedy, called

The Grecian Daughter.

Dionysius,	Mr. Cooper
Philotas,	Moreton
Melanthon,	Warren
Phocion,	Prigmore
Arcas,	Warrell, jun.
Calippus,	Warrell
Greek Herald,	Darley, jun.
Greek Soldier,	Fox
Perdiccas,	Macdonald
Evander,	Wignell
Erixene	Miss Oldfield
Euphrasia, (The Grecian Daughter)	Mrs. Merry

To which will be added,
A Farce, in two acts, written in America, (never performed) called

The Enchanted Flute.

Codgerly,	Mr Bates
Raymond,	Moreton
Sir Horace Hustle,	Harwood
Doctor Endless,	Francis
Giles,	Bliffett
Landlord,	Warrell
Jeweller,	Fox
Tradesmen,	Mitchell, &c.
Harriet Bloomley,	Miss L'Estrange
Dinah,	Mrs. L'Estrange
1st Lady,	Mrs. Doctor
2d Lady,	Mrs. Metchtler

United States, }
Pennsylvania District, } ss.

IN pursuance of a Writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the District of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 13th day of March, (instant) at 12 o'clock, noon, the

Brigantine, called the LADY WALTERSTORFF, with all and singular her tackle, apparel, furniture and other appurtenances, as the same now are;—the said brigantine having been condemned as forfeited to the United States, &c. WILLIAM NICHOLS, marshal.

Marshal's Office, March 3d, 1797.
The Inventory may be seen at the marshal's office.

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4th,
At 7 o'clock, will be delivered,
A POEM
On the President's Farewell Address, with a sketch of the character of his Successor.
After which, will be recited,
An allegorical Poem, in two parts, called

The Cave of Nature.

Or, a Picture of the Virtues, Vices, Passions and Attributes of the Human Mind.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

A FIFTY DOLLAR NOTE was given to the Door-Keeper by mistake, on Tuesday evening: the owner is requested to apply for it to Mr. FENNELL.

City of Washington.

SCHEME of the Lottery, No. II, for the improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	10,000
20 do.	500	10,000
00 do.	100	10,000
200 do.	50	10,000
400 do.	25	20,000
1,000 do.	20	20,000
15,000 do.	10	150,000
16,739 Prizes.		
33,261 Blanks.		
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. 20

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A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The CONSTITUTIONS of the several States,
With each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations. By WILLIAM SMITH, of South-Carolina, L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar. February 6 mwf

A Young Gentleman,

WHO can come well recommended by a respectable merchant of this city, would be willing to engage either in a wholesale or retail store.

A line addressed to A. B. and left with the Printer of this Paper, will be duly attended to.

March 2 3t

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 1.

Mr. Swanwick, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Champlain (N. Y.) complaining of inconveniences on account of being obliged to make their entries at Cumberland, and praying some port to be made a port of entry nearer Canada. The committee thought it unnecessary to make any regulations on the subject.

Mr. S. also made a report on the petitions of James O'Brian and James Aylward, mariners, who fled from Newfoundland, at the time the French landed there, and put into Portsmouth, where their vessels had been seized for the tonnage duties: they prayed for a remission of the duties. The report was favourable. It was opposed by Mr. Coit, as being contrary to law, but supported by Messrs. Swanwick, W. Smith, and Sewall, as one of those strong cases which ought as form an exception to any general rule. The report was finally agreed to, afterwards a bill was reported, it was engrossed for a third reading, and before the house rose, passed.

The bill directing certain persons to be placed on the pension list, was read a third time and passed.

A bill was received from the Senate concerning the circuit courts of the United States, which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Gallatin wished the bill for fixing the military establishment, which had been returned by the President of the United States, with his objections, to be taken up.

Mr. W. Smith hoped this subject would be taken up, but before it was entered upon, he wished the committee of the whole to be discharged from the consideration of it, as he found, in a former instance of a similar kind, the business had been settled in the house. The committee was accordingly discharged. The house then proceeded to re-consider the bill, agreeably to the directions of the constitution. The bill was first read, and then the following objections of the President:

United States, Feb. 28, 1797.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

"Having maturely considered the bill, to alter and amend an act, intituled, "an act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States," which was presented to me on the twenty-second day of this month, I now return it to the house of representatives, in which it originated, with my objections.

"First. If the bill passes into a law, the two companies of light dragoons will be, from that moment, *legally* out of service, though they will afterwards continue *actually* in service; and for their services during this interval, namely, from the time of legal to the time of *actual* discharge, it will not be lawful to pay them unless some future provisions be made by law. Though they may be discharged at the pleasure of Congress, in justice they ought to receive their pay, not only to the time of passing the law, but at least, to the time of their actual discharge.

Secondly. It will be inconvenient and injurious to the public to dismiss the light dragoons, as soon as notice of the law can be conveyed to them, one of the companies having been lately destined to a necessary and important service.

Thirdly. The companies of light dragoons, consist of one hundred and twenty-six non-commissioned officers and privates who are bound to serve as dismounted dragoons, when ordered so to do; they have received in bounties about two thousand dollars; one of them is completely equipped, and above half of the non-commissioned officers and privates have yet to serve more than one third of the term of their inlistment; and besides, there will, in the year, be a considerable deficiency in the complement of infantry intended to be continued. Under these circumstances, to discharge the dragoons, does not seem to comport with œconomy.

Fourthly. It is generally agreed that some cavalry, either militia or regular, will be necessary; and according to the best information I have been able to obtain, it is my opinion that the latter will be less expensive and more useful than the former, in preserving peace between the frontier settlers and the indians, and therefore a part of the military establishment should consist of cavalry.

G°. WASHINGTON.

The Speaker then read the clause in the Constitution which directs the proceeding on such occasion, and which says, that in case two-thirds of the House wherein it originated shall be in favour of passing the bill, it shall be sent to the other, and if two-thirds of that House be also in favour of it, it shall become a law. The votes of both Houses to be determined by Yeay and Nays.

Mr. Nicholas said, he meant to vote against the bill, but he did not wish to stand charged with refusing to pay the men for the time they were in service. He thought the bill was by no means liable to a charge of this kind. As it could scarcely be supposed that, at the time they were making a voluntary gift of 100 dollars to every officer discharged, it could not reasonably be suspected that the Legislature meant to defraud the men of their pay.

Mr. W. Smith did not see any necessity for the observations of the gentleman from Virginia. There was nothing in the Message of the President which charged that House with an intention of defrauding the men of their pay. Whatever was the design of gentlemen, this was not the charge. But certain it was that this would be the result of the bill, and it would be six weeks or two months before they could be notified that the act was passed. It was the legal opinion of the Attorney-General, therefore, that they would not be entitled to pay during that time.

Mr. Nicholas was sorry the gentleman from S. Carolina and he did not think alike on the subject; he thought the objections he had made were necessary, and he had made them for the the purpose stated. He thought the President ought not to have doubted their willingness to have allowed the pay in question. He was of opinion the House had given some extraordinary proofs of their liberality this session; amongst other proofs of this, they had determined to appropriate money for the building of a 36 gun frigate, which he had caused to be built without authority. But the pay of these men was so much a point of law, that he believed the men would have been entitled to pay.

Mr. W. Smith said their having agreed to give each of the Officers 100 dollars, without mentioning the men, rather went against the gentleman's conclusion; because, if any thing had been intended to have been given to them, they would also have been mentioned.

Mr. Williams was sorry that some things had not been more attended to, when that bill was under consideration; and, although there would be a difficulty respecting the Brigadier General and Staff, yet he tho't the objections well founded, and would vote against the passing of the bill, in order that a new one might be brought in, to avoid the objections. From the demands lately made for the protection of the Frontiers of Georgia and Tenessee, which amounted to upwards of 300,000 dollars; he fully agreed with the President that it would be less expence to keep up the two Companies of Dragoons, than employ Militia Horse.

The Yeas and Nays were then taken as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baily, Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Buck, Burgess, Cabell, Christie, Claiborn, Clopton, Coles, Dearborn, Findley, Franklin, Gallitan, Gillespie, Greenup, Gregg, Grove, Hampton, Harrison, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Holland, A. Jackson, G. Jackson, Kitchell, Livingston, Locke, Maclay, Macon, Madison, Milledge, Moore, Muhelnberg, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Patten, Richards, Sherburne, Skinner, Israel Smith, R. Sprigg, T. Sprigg, Strudwick, Swanwick, Swift, Venable, Winn.—55.

NAYS.

Messrs. Ames, Bradbury, Coit, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dent, Ege, A. Foster, D. Foster, Gilbert, Gilman, Goodrich, Griswold, Harper, Henderson, Kittera, S. Lyman, W. Lyman, Malbone, Murray, Potter, Reed, Sewall, Sitgreaves, Jer. Smith, N. Smith, Isaac Smith, W. Smith, Thatcher, Thomas, Van Alen, Wadsworth, Williams. 34.

The bill being accordingly lost, Mr. Nicholas moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a new bill, which being agreed to, a new bill was reported (exactly the same as the former, except an omission of the parts objected to by the President). It was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and afterwards passed.

On motion of Mr. Ames, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for placing certain buoys in and near the harbor of Boston, which was agreed to, after filling up the blank for 6 large buoys with 1600 dollars, and that for 10 small ones with a like sum; the bill was ordered for a third reading, and afterwards passed.

The bill for extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States, went through the same form and was passed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the amendments of the Senate to the bill for making regulations with respect to the duty on spirits distilled within the United States. They proposed to do away the licences for two weeks, and to provide only for monthly licences, to bear date on the first day of every calander month.

Mr. Harrison hoped these amendments would not be agreed to. It was well known that in the southern parts of the union, there was a small distillery in almost every farm; but if these amendments were adopted, it would have the effect to destroy them, and the law would become particularly odious to the people; it would also wholly defeat the purpose of raising revenue from the tax.

Messrs. Parker and Macon urged similar objections to this bill.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) who originally introduced this amendment into the bill, repeated his arguments in favor of allowing licences to be taken out for two weeks.

The amendments were disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. Blount, the report of the committee on the petition of the widow of Seccalocuta, or the Hanging Maw, was taken up and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill in addition to an act for the relief and protection of American seamen. This bill was brought forward to supply an omission in the bill passed last session respecting the manner in which certificates of citizenship should be granted. This part of the bill occasioned considerable discussion last session; and was a subject of conference betwixt the two houses; but from some unaccountable neglect was omitted in the law, and had been supplied by the President, who had adopted the plan agreed upon by the two houses, except that he had somewhat enlarged it. The bill now proposed, was a copy of the provisions which had been acted upon by the President.

Mr. Harper spoke at considerable length against the mode laid down for the ascertaining of citizenship, which was to be proved in case of failure of a copy of the register where the person was born, by one credible witness. Mr. H. proposed that the testimony of three freeholders should be sufficient; but notwithstanding all the pains he took to prove the propriety of this amendment, on the question being put, there only appeared three votes in favor of it.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the resolution calling upon the states for the payment of certain balances, were taken up. Mr. W. Smith moved to recede from their disagreement to the Senate's amendments, which was negatived, there being only 12 votes in favor of it. Mr. Nicholas then moved to adhere, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Swanwick reported a bill to authorise a statement of the claims of George Smith and John Robertson, formerly slaves in Algiers. It was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. A. Foster, from the committee of Enrolment, reported several bills as duly enrolled, which received the signature of the speaker, and were afterwards laid before the President. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

Yesterday arrived in this city, from his residence in Virginia, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President Elect of the United States. The Company of Artillery, under the immediate orders of Capt. Shaw, welcomed that tried patriot with a discharge of 16 rounds from two 12 pounders; and a flag was displayed from the Park of Artillery, bearing the device "Jefferson the Friend of the People." *Am. D. A.*

Translated for the (N.Y.) Daily Advertiser.

LEYDEN, December 2.

In the midst of so many examples which every day present themselves to the eye of afflicted humanity, of the effects produced by the unhappy ambition of governing our equals, without any delicacy in the choice of the measures, the illustrious Washington, long since the model of true patriotism, which is the the love of one's country, and entirely free from all self-interested motives, has now added the most grievous treat of disinterestedness, as well to the continual permissives of power as to the numerous titles he before had, and the love of his fellow-citizens, and the veneration of his age, and to the admiration of posterity. Scylla satiated with power and honors, abdicated the dictatorship, which he had usurped after having plunged his country in blood and remedied the same abuses by cruelty and tyranny. Washington renounced a legal power, acquired by his own merit, to finish his career with a virtuous retirement, and worthy of a true philosopher, after having contributed more than any other means, both as a Soldier and Legislator, to fix upon his native land the greatest happiness, of which, perhaps, mortals are susceptible

STATE PAPER.

The following Report was presented to the house of Representatives on Tuesday last; with an extensive appendix.

The secretary of state, in pursuance of the order of the house of Representatives, of the 8th May, 1794, on the memorial and petition of sundry citizens of the United States residing in the city of Philadelphia, relative to the losses they have sustained by the capture of their property by French armed vessels on the high seas, or in consequence of the forced or voluntary sales of their provisions and merchandize, to the officers of the colonial administrations of the French republic, having examined the same, together with accounts of similar losses sustained by American citizens from the French, in the European seas, or in the ports of France, which in the details were necessarily connected with the former;

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS:

That since the commencement of the present war, various and continual complaints have been made by citizens of the United States to the department of state, and to the ministers of the United States in France of injuries done to their commerce under the authority of the French republic. These injuries were—

1. Spoliations and maltreatment of their vessels at sea, by French ships of war and privateers.

2d. A distressing and long continued embargo laid upon their vessels at Bourdeaux in the years 1793 and 1794.

3d. The non-payment of bills and other evidences of debts due, drawn by the colonial administration in the West-Indies.

4th. The seizure or forced sales of the cargoes of their vessels, and appropriating them to public use, without paying for them, or paying inadequately, or delaying payment for a length of time.

5th. The non-performance of contracts made by the agents for the government supplies.

6th. The condemnation of their vessels and cargoes under such of the marine ordinances of France as are incompatible with the treaties subsisting between the two countries; and

7th. The captures sanctioned by a decree of the National Convention of the 9th May, 1793. [A] which, in violation of the treaty of amity and commerce, declared enemy's goods on board of their vessels, lawful prizes, and directed the French ships of war and privateers to bring into port neutral vessels laden with provisions and bound to an enemy's port.

It may be proper to remark here that this decree of the Convention directed the capture of neutral vessels laden with provisions and destined for enemy's ports, preceded by one month, the order of the British government for capturing "all vessels loaded with corn, flour, or meal, bound to any port in France."

Such was the nature of the claims of the citizens of the United States upon the French republic previous to the departure of Mr. Monroe as minister plenipotentiary to France in the summer of 1794, and since his residence there. To him were entrusted the documents which had been collected to substantiate particular complaints; and he was instructed to press the French government to ascertain and pay what might be found justly due from time to time; as additional cases rose, they were transmitted to him with a like view. In September of that year, he assigned to his secretary, Mr. Skipwith, (with the provisional appointment of consul at Paris) the charge of stating the cases, and placing them in the proper train of settlement; reserving to himself the duty of fixing general principles with the government, and patronizing and superintending his proceedings.

In conformity with the direction of the minister, Mr. Skipwith shortly afterwards made a general report on the injuries and difficulties and vexations to which the commerce of the United States was subjected by the regulations and restraints of the French government, or by the abuses practised by its agents: to which he added a number of particular cases—[a copy of the whole was annexed to the report marked B.] This report was laid before the French government; and added to the various representations of Mr. Monroe, and his predecessor, produced a decree of the joint committee of Public Safety, Finance, Commerce, and Supplies, dated 15th Nov. 1794—[a copy of which was annexed marked C.] This decree, apparently calculated to remedy many of the evils complained of, afforded but a very partial, in respect to compensations, a comparatively small relief, while it continued in force the principles of the decree of the 9th May 1793, which rendered liable to seizure and confiscation, the goods of enemies found on board neutral vessels,

American veſſels had been declared exempt from that part of the decree of the 9th May, which authoriſed the ſeizing of veſſels going to an enemy's port with proviſions, by the decree of the National Convention of the 28th July 1793.

On the appearance of the decree of the 9th of May, the American miniſter at Paris remonſtrated againſt it, as a violation of the treaty of commerce between France and the United States. In conſequence thereof, the convention, by a decree of the 23d of the ſame month, declare, "that the veſſels of the United States are not comprehended in the regulation of the 9th of May." M. Le Brun, the miniſter for foreign affairs, on the 26th of May, communicated this ſecond decree to our miniſter, accompanying it with theſe words, "You will there find a new confirmation of the principles from which the French people will never depart, with regard to their good friends and allies the people of the United States of America. Yet two days only had elapſed, before thoſe principles were departed from; on the 28th of May, the convention repealed their decree of the 23d. The owners of a French privateer that had captured a very rich American ſhip, the Laurens, found means to effect the repeal, to enable them to keep hold of their prize. They had even the apparent hardineſs to ſay before hand that the decree of the 23d would be repealed.

The American miniſter again complained. So on the 1ſt of July, the convention paſſed a fourth decree, again declaring, "That the veſſels of the United States are not compriſed in the regulations of the decree of the ninth of May; conformably to the ſixteenth [it ſhould be called the twenty-third] article of the treaty concluded the 6th of February, 1778." The new miniſter for foreign affairs, M. Deſforgues, accompanies this new decree of July 1ſt, with the following expreſſion: "I am very happy in being able to give you this new proof of the fraternal ſentiments of the French people for their allies, and of their determination to maintain to the utmoſt of their power the treaties ſubſiſting between the two Republics;" yet this decree proved as unſtable as the former; on the 27th of July it was repealed.

The next decree on this ſubject was that of the joint committee of the 15th of November, 1794. already mentioned. Then followed the decree of the committee of public ſafety of the 4th of January, 1795 (14 Niveſe, 3d year) repealing the 5th article in the decree of the 15th November preceding, and in effect the articles in the original decree of the 9th of May, 1793, by which the treaty with the United States had been infringed. It is not neceſſary for the Secretary to add, that the decree of the 4th January, 1795, has been repealed by the decree of the Executive Directory of the 2d of July, 1796, under colour of which are committed the ſhocking depredations on the commerce of the United States which are daily exhibited in the newſpapers. The agents of the Executive Directory to the leeward iſlands (Leblanc, Sonthonax, and Raimond) on the 27th of November paſſed a decree, marked C. C.) for capturing all American veſſels bound to or from Britiſh ports. The ſecretary preſumes this is not an arbitrary, unauthorized act of their own, but that it is conformable to the intentions of the executive directory; the privateers of the French republic in Europe, having captured ſome American veſſels on the ſame pretence; and the conſul of the republic at Cadiz having explicitly avowed his determination to condemn American veſſels on that ground, pleading the decree of the Directory for his authority.

The ſecretary has already intimated that the decree of the 15th November 1794, was not followed by the extenſively good effects expected from it. By a communication from Mr. Skipwith, of the 10th of laſt September (the lateſt communication from him, in anſwer to the ſecretary's requeſt for information) it appears that the claims for detention of 103 American veſſels by the embargo at Bourdeaux remained undetermined: no funds having been appropriated for the payment of them; and that none of the bills drawn by the colonial adminiſtration in the Weſt Indies had been paid to him; the treaſury having tendered payment in aſſignats at their nominal value, and afterwards in another ſpecies of paper, called mandats, which had ſuffered a great depreciation even before they were put into circulation; both of which modes of payment were refuſed to be accepted. The progreſs made by Mr. Skipwith in the adjuſtment of other claims, ſo far as known to the ſecretary, will appear in the annexed ſtatement [D.] copies of which were tranſmitted ten months ago to the officers of the principal collectors of the cuſtoms, from the department of ſtate, for the information of our mercantile citizens.

That nothing might be left undone which could be accompliſhed by the executive, the attention of gen. Pinckney, the preſent miniſter of the United States to France, was particularly directed to the ſubject of theſe claims; but the interval which has elapſed ſince his departure, has not admitted of any intereſting communication from him on this buſineſs.

In connection with other ſpoliations by French armed veſſels, the ſecretary intended to mention thoſe committed under a decree, dated the firſt of Auguſt 1796, iſſued by Victor Hugues and Lebas, the ſpecial agents of the executive directory to the windward iſlands, declaring all veſſels loaded with contraband articles of any kind, liable to ſeizure and confiſcation with their entire cargoes; without making any diſcrimination in favour of thoſe which might be bound to neutral, or even to French ports. This decree has been enforced againſt the American trade without any regard to the eſtabliſhed forms of legal proceedings, as will appear from the annexed depoſition [E] of Joſiah Hempſtead, maſter of the brigantine Patty of Weathersfield, a copy of the decree marked [F] is alſo annexed.

The ſecretary has received a printed copy of another decree of the ſame ſpecial agents to the windward iſlands, dated the 13th Pluvoiſe, 5th year, anſwering to February 1ſt, 1797, authoriſing the capture of all neutral veſſels deſtined to any of the windward or leeward Iſlands, in America, which have been delivered up to the Engliſh, and occupied or defended by emigrants, naming Martinique, St. Lucie, Tobago, Demarara, Berbice, and Eſequibo; and to leeward, Port-au-Prince, St. Marc, L'Archaye, and Jeremie; declaring ſuch veſſels and their cargoes to be good prize, as well as all veſſels cleared out VAGUELY for the Weſt Indies, a copy of this laſt decree, will be added to this report as ſoon as it ſhall be tranſlated. All which is reſpectfully ſubmitted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State,
Feb. 27, 1797.

THE APPENDIX.

[A] Copy of a decree of the National Convention 9th May 1793.

[B] A letter and report of Mr. Skipwith, American Conſul, on veſſels captured.

[C] Extract from French decrees of 15th Nov. 1794.

[CC] Extract from the reſolves of the French Commiſſion at the Leeward Iſlands of 27th Nov. 1796.

[D] A liſt of 170 claims, 40 of which were ſettled with the French Republic and the remainder pending.

A ſecond liſt of claims on 103 veſſels, detained by embargo at Bourdeaux; theſe dated 20th Nov. 1795, and ſigned by Mr. Skipwith.

[E] An affidavit of the commander of the brigantine Patty.

[F] A Placard of Victor Hugues, ordering the capture of horſes contraband.

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiſer.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 3.

A meeting of the Philoſophical Society will be held this evening, at their Hall, in Fifth-ſtreet.

With this day, the illuſtrious Waſhington cloſes his Political Career.——Every Friend to his country will, on the occaſion, adopt the energetic language of inſpiration, and ſay,

"WELL DONE, THOU GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT."

As up the Hill of Life, Time led him on,
Fame blew her Trump, and Hope illum'd the day:
From the bright Summit, half the Victʼry won,
A Splendid Courſe of Glory ſlop'd the Way.

Now, all his labors paſt,—the beſt reward,
A Country ſav'd, united ſhout his praiſe;
In Vernon's Groves the bleſt Retreat's prepar'd,
Where Conſcious Virtue gilds Life's ſetting Rays.

FROM EAST-INDIA PAPERS.

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

Arrived, his majeſty's ſhip the Carysfort, hon. captain Murray, from the Southward, with the French National ſchooner, Le Leſure, of 20 guns, 9 and 6 pounders, and 100 men.

The Carysfort fell in with Le Leſure off Negapatam, on the 19th inſtant, and captured her after a chaſe of nearly three hours, during which the ſchooner threw all her carriage-guns overboard, two excepted.

The Leſure ſailed from the iſle of France on the 23d ultimo, in company with ſix frigates, mounting from 40 to 50 guns each, and two corvettes. Four of the frigates were a part of the ſquadron which lately ſailed from France; and which, whilſt ſtationed off the Cape, had captured the Mentor, and a whaler from England. The Leſure parted from the French ſquadron between Dunder Head and the Baſſes: her object was evidently to obtain intelligence, and which might have been productive of the moſt fatal conſequences to the Britiſh commerce, had not captain Murray defeated the intention of the enemy.

The Leſure is a very beautiful veſſel,—American built, and has on board ſtores and proviſions for ſix months.

The Carysfort, after having brought her prize into the roads, immediately ſailed in queſt of the the Indiamen lately diſpatched from this place, which ſhe was fortunate enough to find, and adviſe of the approach of the enemy's frigates: the Indiamen inſtantly put about, but being unable to regain the roads, after an ineffectual attempt they bore away before the wind for Bengal.

From the Calcutta MONTHLY JOURNAL.

CALCUTTA, September 24.

The American ſhip Eſſex arrived in the river from the coaſt, the 9th inſt. She left Madras roads the 27th ult.

When the Eſſex ſailed from Madras, the enemy's ſhips were hourly expected to make their appearance; and the ſhipping in the roads had hauled in ſhore, to have the protection of the guns of the Fort.

Arrived, American ſhip Neptune, from Madras.

Several American veſſels have arrived here from different ports, in the courſe of this month, but none of them have brought any particular intelligence, except one from the Iſle of France, which brings accounts of the French frigate La Preneuſe, having returned to the iſland from a cruize in the Straits of Sunda, with a very valuable prize, a Portugueſe ſhip, which ſhe had captured in thoſe ſtraits. She is called the St. Joſeph de Belaſaire, ſailed from Liſbon the 28th of March, bound to China, and had on board 215,000 dollars in ſpecie, beſides a valuable cargo.

The French ſquadron, during the paſſage from Europe to the Mauritius, captured the Montroſe, rice-ſhip, the Arabia, laden with bales, for Liſbon, a South Whaler, and the Eliza, an American veſſel, freighted with Dutch property, off the Cape.

The once celebrated Bark *ENDEAVOUR*, in which Captain COOK performed his Firſt Voyage round the World, near thirty years ago, now lies to be broken up in Mr. Grignion's Dock, near Chandpaul Ghaut.

September 31.

LIST OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON

Which engaged his majeſty's ſhip Victorious, of 74 guns, on the Coromandel coaſt, the 9th of September.

La Forte,	54 guns
La Cybele,	44
Le Victor,	44
La Seine,	44
La Prudente,	40
La Régenerée,	40

La Leſure, a corvette of 20 guns, captured by his majeſty's ſhip Carysfort, of 28 guns, belonged alſo to this ſquadron.

October 7.

Laſt week, the ſhip Marquis Cornwallis, Captain Hogan, arrived in the river, from New South-Wales:—ſhe ſailed from Port Jackſon on the 16th May.

The Cornwallis brings very pleaſing accounts from the Colony at Port Jackſon.—Proviſions of all ſorts were in abundance.—The agricultural exertions of the ſettlers had been ſucceſsful, even beyond the ſanguine expectations that had been indulged. And ſuch was the progreſſion of induſtry in this line, that the neceſſity of further importations of grain was entirely ſuperſeded.

Mr. Muir, one of the four Scottiſh exiles whoſe fate was ſo much a ſubject of converſation about two years ago, had left New South Wales. He had taken his paſſage in a veſſel bound to the North Weſt Coaſt of America, from whence it was ſuppoſed he intended to paſs over to the territory of the United States. It is not underſtood that Mr. Muir had clandeſtinely left the colony. His conduct while there was ſuch as to conciliate univerſal eſteem.

Mr. Margarot and Mr. Skirving, both died at New South Wales. They alſo had been diſtinguiſhed for a very examplary behaviour.

Mr. Palmer alone, of the Scotch Judgments, ſurvived at the Colony of Roſe Hill.

By this day's Mails.

NEW YORK, March 2.

The death of Governor Campbell, of Bermuda, is confirmed; and ſo is that of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

The priſoners confined in the jail of this city return their grateful thanks to Mr. De la Croix, for his generous donation of a paſtry dinner, on the 26th of laſt month, which enabled near one hundred and eighty perſons to celebrate, with decent feſtivity, the auſpicious birth day of the Illuſtrious Waſhington.

NEW YORK, *March* 2.

ARRIVED. *Days.*

Brig James, Watſon, — St Thomas, 19
Sloop Romeo, Baker, Charleſton, 7

The Ruby, from London to Charleſton was taken by a French privateer, in lat. 23, and ordered for St. Domingo; but Capt. Smith and his crew roſe on the prize maſter, and brought the veſſel into Charleſton.

ANTIGUA, Jan. 24.

On Thurſday morning the 13th Nov. the Portland Packet ſailed from Dominica, for Antigua, in company with the Neptune brig, and Atalanta ſchooner. On Friday the 14th, fell in with and ſpoke his majeſty's ſhip Lapwing, in company with the Mermaid and Laurel frigates; as it was quite calm, and but little appearance of a breeze, captain Taylor went on board the Lapwing to requeſt ſhe would convoy us clear of Guadaloupe, being then within ſix leagues of Baſſeterre, and having much reaſon to apprehend that ſome of the French privateers might come out, and availing themſelves of the calm, attack the packet—the captain of the Lapwing told him, he could not conſiſtently with his orders, convoy or grant us either of the other frigates for that purpoſe, but that he would keep between us and the land, by way of protection, at the ſame time he informed us, that there were then in Baſſeterre, three large frigates, two corvettes, a brig, cutter, and ſeveral privateers—the next day we found ourſelves within about four leagues of Baſſeterre, and not one of the frigates or any other cruiſer in ſight.—The enemy did not, however, to our ſurpriſe, ſend out any thing againſt us. On Sunday the 16th inſt. ſaw a large ſhip cloſe in with the land, under which we were ſtill becalmed, and at the ſame time ſaw a ſtrange ſail bearing down on the Atalanta ſchooner, which proved to be a French privateer, full of men, and would certainly have taken the ſchooner, had not the large ſhip under the land hove in ſight, upon which we immediately bore away—a light breeze ſpringing up, the ſhip which we then perceived was evidently a ſhip of war gave us chaſe, ſhewed no colours, and about 8 o'clock at night came up with, and fired a ſhot at us, upon which we directly hove too and hoiſted our flag—ſhe then yawed up cloſe on our bow, and fired ſeveral ſhot at us, through our rigging and our fore-topſail, upon which we inſtantly hauled down our colours, and ſhe ſent her boat on board, when to our great aſtoniſhment we found it was his Majeſty's ſhip Thunderer, inſtead of an enemy, as we had every reaſon to ſuppoſe.

Upon his demanding why we did not hoiſt the packet ſignal, Capt. Taylor informed him that the captain of the Lapwing had particularly cautioned him againſt doing ſo under the land, as the ſignals were well known to the French on ſhore, beſides that he had ſuppoſed from his coming out ſo cloſe from under the land, and ſhewing no colours, that he was one of the French ſhips of war. The next day about three o'clock in the afternoon, being then becalmed about three leagues off the north end of Guadaloupe, and no Engliſh cruiſer whatever in ſight, we deſcried a ſchooner coming out from the land, and bearing down faſt upon us,—by 6 o'clock ſhe had neared us ſo much, as to enable us to diſcover that ſhe was full of men, and had about 30 ſweeps out—a light breeze ſpringing up, we tacked and bore away towards Montſerrat, to get rid of the ſhore, and ſhe ſtill followed, every now and then edging down towards us to reconnoitre, and ſo on during the whole night.

On Tueſday morning the 18th, at day light, being then about 6 leagues from Montſerrat, the ſchooner that had been watching us all night, edged down gradually upon us, and captain Taylor then evidently perceived that ſhe was a large French privateer, got all ready for action, requeſting the gentlemen paſſengers on board, who acted as marines on the quarter deck, and the men to conceal themſelves, in order that ſhe might not obſerve our force until ſhe came along ſide—about 7 o'clock, ſhe being then within a muſket ſhot upon our ſtarboard quarter, we hoiſted our colours and gave her a gun, upon which ſhe hoiſted the national and the bloody flags on her main, and gave us a broadſide; after exchanging a few more ſhot from the great guns, he reſolutely bore down, and hauling up cloſe under our ſtern, laid herſelf on our larboard quarter, and made a moſt deſperate attempt to board; we inſtantly laſhed her bowſprit to our main ſhrouds, and ſecured her fore rigging to our mizen, and a ſteady and well directed fire of muſquetry was opened upon them, while they were attempting to force themſelves into the quarter gallery and cabin windows, and up the netting. In this ſituation, locked together for about 30 minutes, every effort was made with the utmoſt determination on both ſides, they even throwing their piſtols, after firing them, at our heads, and pelting us with round ſhot. Fortunately we being covered by our quarters, and they being entirely expoſed, gave us the moſt deciſive advantage, inſomuch that her deck was ſtrewed from ſtem to ſtern with the bodies of their killed and wounded, when they ſtruck their colours, which was done at the inſtant we were ſlipping down the ſides to board her. Upon taking poſſeſſion of her, ſhe proved to be the Temeraire, of Guadaloupe, a fine Virginia built veſſel, mounting ſix carriage guns, quite new, and in all reſpects completely provided and equipped—ſhe was commanded by one Piere Toulon, and had on board 68 fighting men, out of which 11 were killed, and 29 wounded, the greater part mortally; ſhe was reckoned by far the faſteſt ſailer from Guadaloupe, and would certainly have got away with the greateſt eaſe, had not the precaution, at firſt taken, of ſecuring her, prevented her ſo doing—on our part it is with the moſt poignant grief, we have to relate the deaths of Capt. Taylor, and Mr. Samuel Cunningham of St. Vincent's, who were the only two killed in the action—the captain received, in the very moment of victory, a muſcet ball thro'h the heart while exhorting to conqueſt, and exhibiting himſelf the foremoſt and moſt heroic example—ſtrange likewiſe to tell, we have but two wounded, one of whom was capt. Maxwell of the 93d regiment, ſlightly on the knee. We have carried her into Montſerrat, where it is needleſs to add, that the utmoſt attention and humanity were ſhewn to the wounded, and the bodies of our dead interred with ſuitable honours.

The gentlemen, paſſengers on board, were captains Johnſon, of the 3d Buffs, Rainey, of the 46th, Touin, of the 48th, and Maxwell of the 93d regiments Mr. Ingram, of Martinique, meſſrs. Keane, Jackſon and Cunningham, of St. Vincent, bound to England. Meſſrs. Oſborn, Furnace and Silk of Antigua. Doctors Green and Ludlow, and Mr. Boyd, of Martinique, iſland paſſengers. It certainly was a lucky circumſtance for the packet, that they were ſo numerous, as the brunt of the action chiefly fell upon them, from their ſtation on the quarter deck; the ſeamen at their quarters, being unable to uſe their great guns, and but few of them having ſmall arms; they however on this, as they have ever on all other ſimilar occaſions had their ſhare of merit, making uſe of the only arms they had, their boarding pikes where they could reach, and with the true Corniſh ſpirit, pelting the ammunition which they could not fire, at the heads of their antagoniſts.

By the mail boat Fanny Barton, capt. Tapper, arrived on Saturday laſt, we learn that the Caribs of St. Vincents, have all ſurrendered to the number of about 3500 of all deſcriptions, but that they were dying of a raging diſſentery, 30 or 40 of a day.

CHARLESTON, February 18.

A number of loaded ſhips, deſtined for foreign ports, have been detained here a long time, and are ſtill detained for the want of ſea letters. A mercantile correſpondent, who feels himſelf materially intereſted, is ſomewhat aſtoniſhed at the calmneſs with which the worthy and very attentive federal officers of this port ſuffer the odium of this neglect to reſt upon themſelves. It cannot certainly be owing to a want of vigilence and foreſight in theſe officers; but the blame will undoubtedly continue to fall upon them, until they do themſelves the juſtice to point out the department from whoſe neglect the grievance ariſes. One would ſuppoſe that the merchants of the United States were ſufficiently embarraſſed by the meaſures of foreign governments, without being forced to ſubmit to an evil of ſuch magnitude thro' the neglect of the officers of their own.

Philadelphia, March 3.

By a document, laid before Congreſs yeſterday, it appears that returns from the Officers required by law to ſtate the number of ſeamen regiſtered, and impreſſed by the belligerent powers, have been comparitively few, and imperfect; the following is an abſtract of the numbers impreſſed ſo far as yet known officially.

16 who are called citizens of the United States.
8 citizens of Maſſachuſetts.
6 ditto - Rhode-Iſland.
2 ditto - New-York.
4 ditto - Pennſylvania.
2 ditto - Delaware.
3 ditto - Maryland.
1 ditto - Virginia.

Citizens 42

12 Britiſh ſubjects.
36 Foreigners, of other countries than Great Britain.
27 whoſe country is unknown.

In all 107 excluſive of 34 Iriſh paſſengers.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Telegraph Venneman Curracoa. 21 days.

Capt. Venneman of the ſchooner Telegraph, ſailed from Curracoa Feb. 6th. and left there the following veſſels.

Ship Mary of New York, arrived Feb. 4th.
Brig Mary Ditto Ditto 2nd.
Schr. Cræſus Campbell Ditto ready for Sea.
——Louiſa Tucker Ditto.
Name unknown Ditto.
Brig Betſy of Charleſton to ſail for the Havannah.

—Feb. 12th Spoke the Brig two ſiſters Watts, from New York to Jamaica; the Capt. and Crew of the ſloop Hope, belonging to Philadelphia were on board the Brig—Which was caſt away three days before on Henega, the wind blew very freſh, which prevented Capt. Venneman from learning the particulars.—The Telegraph was brought to in Crooked Iſland Paſſage by a French privateer, who after examining her papers, diſmiſſed her.

A Woman Cook,

WHO can be well recommended, may hear of a good place by enquiring of the Printer.

February 17. TThSaw.

Particular Teneriffe WINE.

50 Quarter-Casks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a superior Quality,
For sale by *A. MARPLE & IS. W. MORRIS*,
No. 60 Dock-street.
February 8 wf&m12t

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who with to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square. Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient tot he will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has to bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. tth&sf.

Will be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On the 9th of March next,

A PLANTATION,

IN Ridley township, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania, eleven miles from Philadelphia, and one from the great road leading thence to Chester; containing one hundred and twenty-three acres, twenty-three of which are woodland, and eighteen meadow. On the premises there are, a dwelling-house, barn, and other out-houses, in good repair; a good spring of water close to the house, and a fine stream of water runs through the premises; by which part of the meadow is watered, &c.

ALSO,

On the same day, the stock on the said farm; consisting of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c. A cart, plough, harrow, and other farming utensils; also a large copper still, with the household and kitchen furniture, among which are beds and bedding, an eight day clock, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given on the premises, by *CURTIS LEWIS.*

Ridley, February 13 14—tthf tm9

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

To the Benevolent.

THE Subscriber having rented that well known tavern house, on Silver Springs, Cumberland county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, which he had completely furnished for the accommodation of travellers, but which unfortunately, by accident caught fire about 12 o'clock in the morning, the 3d of November last, and in the space of one hour was totally consumed with all the furniture, wearing apparel, stores of liquors, &c. to a very large amount, attended with the melancholy loss of a daughter about twelve years of age who only survived a few hours after the fire; his wife also disabled; and others of his family much hurt; he is now reduced to an unhappy and destitute situation—he therefore begs leave to solicit some relief from a generous public. The following gentlemen are pleased to undertake the trouble to solicit and receive subscriptions for his benefit: viz. Samuel Richardet, Merchants' Coffee-House; James Thompson, Indian Queen; George Irwin, Cross Keys, in Fourth-street, and John Dunwoody, Spread Eagle, High-street. DAVID BRIGGS.

Philadelphia, February 14 tth&stm3

†4† The other Printers are requested to publish the above

Wants a Place,

AS WAITER in a gentleman's House, a young man who has lived for a considerable time in some of the first houses in the city, and whose character is sure; or would engage with a single gentleman to attend on him.

Directions left at the New York and Baltimore stage-office, No. 10, south 4th, near Market street, for R. H. will be attended to. February 14 ¶3

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerset County, and State of Maryland,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the office of Principal Teacher in the said school is vacant.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the higher Greek and Latin Classics, Geography, and the Mathematics, with such other branches of literature as are usually taught in such schools, would meet with liberal encouragement, and, it is believed, would obtain a very eligible settlement. For the present, the Trustees would be willing to contract with a person capable of taking charge of a Grammar School.

As this Institution is provided with buildings sufficient to accommodate the principal and his family, and from seventy to eighty boys; a library, an excellent philosophical and mathematical apparatus, globes, maps, &c; has respectable funds, and is situated in a plentiful and agreeable part of the country; nothing seems wanting to make it rank among the most useful seminaries in this part of the Union, but a suitable character to preside in it.

Proposals may be addressed to the subscriber, in Princess-Anne, in the neighborhood of the Academy, or to Doctor MARTIN L HAYNIE, No. 83, north Third-street, Philadelphia, or to the Printer hereof.

EZEKIEL HAYNIE.

January 20. Feb. 7. tu&f8w

Davis's Law Book-store

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov.8. tu&fgm

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars	-	20,000
1 do. of	10,000 do.	- -	10,000
3 do. of	5,000 do.	- - -	15,000
4 do. of	2,000 do.	- -	8,000
20 do. of	1,000 do.	- - -	20,000
39 do. of	500 do.	- -	19,500
80 do. of	200 do.	- - -	16,000
200 do. of	100 do.	- - -	20,000
300 do. of	50 do.	- -	15,000
1 do. of	500 do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000 do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos		15,000
9,400 do.	0 15 do.	-	141,000
	10,054 Prizes		300,000
	19,946 Blanks		
	30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars		300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr, Sheridan's Race-street, John Hay, North Third-street and Henry Sweyer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

The public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved. but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of MR. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 60th and 61st days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

January 12. ttstf

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS various reports have been fabricated and propagated by evil and maliciously disposed persons—tending to injure and destroy my reputation, alledging that a traveller called at my house who I endeavoured to destroy with a view to obtain his property; and at other times represent the tale in a different manner, according as ignorance or malice may happen to dictate. It must appear extraordinary to every impartial man that if there was the least truth or foundation in such villainous reports, that the person injured should never apply to the law for redress—no man hath a right to complain of my conduct as an Inn-keeper—if there are any such, let them come forward and I will make them such compensation as indifferent persons shall say they are entitled to—and not assassin like stab my reputation in the dark—my conduct in the business I follow will bear the strictest investigation; and I defy all my accusers to come forward and before the public support any charge of consequence, or which will lessen me in the opinion of the people. I have with considerable trouble and expence endeavoured to trace the various reports to their origin, and from the best information I can obtain, a principal part of them originated with a worthless fellow who called himself Jacob Gardner, who pretending to be a clock-maker wandered through the country in the prosecution of his business. I thank my former customers for their favours, and assure all those who shall in future call at my house that they shall as heretofore receive the best accommodations and treatment in my power.

JOSEPH PEARSON.

Delaware County,
Ridley Township, Feb. 22, 1797.

We the undersigned are well acquainted with Joseph Pearson, above named, and are fully of opinion that the various reports heretofore propagated to his prejudice are utterly false and without the least foundation in truth.

John Pearson, Aaron Oakford, Richard Lloyd, Samuel Ash, Jacob Serrill, Jacob Gibbon, Adam Diehl, Benjamin Paschall, I. Lebollay, John Sellers, Oborn Garret, Richard Willing, Hugh Lloyd, Israel Elliott, Davis Bevan, Abraham Dicks, Jesse Bickerton, George Peirce, William Peirce, J. Odenheimer, jun. Samuel Price, William Burns, Richard Riley, Nathan Pennell, Moses Palmer, William Hannum, Mark Willson, Thomas Willcox, William Trimble, jun. Nicholas Fairlamb, Joseph Rhoads, Abraham Sharples, Edward Woodward, Jonathan Morris, Edward Hunter, William Edwards, John Lewis, John Cro er, William Werral, J. Withy, William Martin, Charles Grantham, P. Bennett, Curtis Lownes, Joseph Pennell, Daniel Sharples, Matthew Ash, Thomas Newlin, George Hunter, John Crosby, Peter Hill, William Pennock, James Knowles, William Kerlin, John Cooper, Martin Riger, Thomas Garrett, Hezekiah Hibberd, Thomas Levis, Nathaniel Newlin, Benjamin W. Oakford, Joseph Shallcross, sen. William West, Jonas Preston.

February 27 12aw3

Lately Imported,

AND now opening for Sale, by the Box or single ream, by B. DAVIES, at No. 68 Market-street, an assortment of ENGLISH PAPER,

—CONSISTING OF—

Printing Paper, of an excellent quality, both Medium and Demy

Writing Ditto, of various sizes and qualities, as

Imperial	Thick and thin folio	cut, fit for offices.
Super-Royal	Post,	
Royal	Foolscap, common	
Medium, common	Ditto wove	
Ditto wove for drawing	Pott	
Demy, common	Thick and thin 4to post, plain	
Ditto, wove	gilt and black-edged	
	Demy and foolscap marble paper	

A general assortment of the neatest Stationary Ware, a variety of maps, charts and plans, and a valuable collection of BOOKS in the English, French, Greek and Latin languages. As he intends to decline the Book-trade, he proposes to dispose of his stock of Books on hand at reduced prices, for cash or approved notes; catalogues of the books may be had at the same place.

February 23 th&s3w

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Pacsque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,
} per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

StM5

Partnership dissolved.

THIS is to notify the Public, and all persons concerned, that the Partnership of BLACK & WELLS, dealers in Dry Goods, was dissolved the first of January last.

ROBERT BLACK.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1797 t3w.

FOR SALE

By private contract, a very valuable Estate, known by the name of

CHATHAM,

MOST delightfully situated on the north bank of Rappahanock river, opposite the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, consisting of eleven or fifteen hundred acres, as may best suit the purchaser. There is on this estate, a large and well built brick house, containng nine commodious rooms, exclusive of a spacious hall or entry, 22 feet square, two pair of stairs, suitable and convenient passages, and excellent dry cellars. It is placed on a fine healthy eminence, commanding beautiful views in every direction over the towns of Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, and an extensive cultivated country.—The grounds adjoining the house are neatly laid out in pleasure and kitchen gardens interspersed with a variety of scarce trees, a choice collection of flowers and flowering shrubs, and enriched by various sorts of the following fruits, viz apples, pears, walnuts, chesnuts, cherries, peaches, plumbs, nectarines, apricots, grapes, figs, rasberries, gooseberries, strawberries, and currants; the whole admirably varied by turfed slopes which have been formed by great labour and expence. Bordering upon these improvements, are several lots, in a high state of cultivation, and well set with red clover and orchard grass, from which three heavy crops of hay are taken every year. Adjacent thereto are two large and flourishing orchards; one of well chosen peach trees, the other of apple and pear-trees, selected from the best nurseries in the state. Properly detached from the mansion house are extensive roomy offices of every denomination, viz. a Kitchen and Larder, house-keeper's room and Laundry, with a cellar underneath for a variety of purposes, a store-house and smoke house all of brick, a dairy and spring house of stone. Stables for thirty horses, and coach houses for four carriages. Also a large and well planned farm yard, with barn and granary, a cow house, with separate stalls for thirty-six grown cattle; apartments for fattening veals, muttons and lambs; extensive sheds for sheep, and other arrangements for stock of every description, with a large and convenient receptable for provender, from which they can be furnished without being exposed to the inclemency of the weather. An overseer's house, blacksmith's shop, and quarters sufficient to accommodate in the best manner more than fifty labourers.

The arable lands are so advantageously divided as to afford an opportunity of making a large quantity of Indian corn annually, without bringing the field into similar culture oftner than once in four years; consequently the lands may be improved by keeping up the inclosures during the intermediate years, or may be beneficially fallowed for wheat and other grain at the option of the proprietor.

On the premises there is also a merchant mill with one pair of best French burr stones, and one pair of Cologne; furnished with modern machinery, and now leased for the unexpired term of four years, at 150l. per annum, and all grain for the use of the farm, hopper free, which is nearly 100l. more. The mill and miller's house are built of free stone, within a very small distance of navigation, near to which are two or more valuable fisheries, and a well accustomed ferry over the Rappahannock to the town of Fredericksburg. The land contains inexhaustible quarries of free stone near to the river, is plentifully supplied with remarkable fine water and possesses a due proportion of meadow, which by having the command of water may be considerably increased. The roads are good, and the neighbourhood genteel and sociable. In fact, exclusive of an improveable and well conditioned farm, the value and emolument inseparably connected with a mill, ferries, fisheries and quarries eligibly situated; the profits arising from an ice-house inferior to none in the state, and a garden of four acres so abundantly stocked with vegetables of all sorts as to be fully equal to the demand in market, there might be detailed many other advantages, appertaining to the fertility of these lands, which the subscriber conceives it unnecessary to mention, being fully convinced that when examined, it will be found to be a complete, pleasant and healthy residence, possessing beauties and conveniences sufficient to attract the attention of any person desirous of becoming a purchaser.

The motive which induces the subscriber to offer for sale an estate so singularly beautiful and advantageous, is a desire to become an inhabitant of Alexandria, where he can with more ease attend to his interests in the neighbourhood of that city.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few slaves in families, either for plantation or domestic use. A part of the purchase money will be required and the balance made easy, the debt being properly secured.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Chatham, (Virg) Dec 19, 1796 J11th—2awzm

20 Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 tm2awtf

Peter Borger,

No. 129 Mulberry-Street,

HAS imported by the brig Tryal, captain Robert Knox, and the Good Friends, captain Smith, from Hamburg,

7000 Empty French bottles,
200 do demijohns,
246 do. filled with beans and lentils,
100 Hand Engines,
100 Ps. Platillas,
200 White Rolls—

—ALSO—

Several boxes with decanters and tumblers, half pint, pint and quarts—one invoice of Nuremberg toys—containing snuff-boxes, looking-glasses, &c.

100,000 Quills of different qualities,
150 Boxes Window Glass, 7-9 9-11 11-12,

—ON HAND—

10 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
4 do. Brandy,
200 Cases best Holland Gin,
200 Boxes Red Wine, containing 12 bottles each,
One bale of Flannels assorted, and
30 Ps. Cloth,
Fresh Prunes in boxes and barrels.

February 7. tu & fr

The Subscriber

INFORMS the Public, that he manufactures and has on hand for sale, a very general assortment

Saddles, Bridles, Harness and Trunks,

As usual, also, FIRE BUCKETS of an excellent quality all which he will dispose of on moderate terms at No. 88 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM JONES.

February 17 fm&w3w

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